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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/520,209	12/28/2005	Andreas Pein	102134-18	5099
27388 7590 06/23/2008 NORRIS, MCLAUGHLIN & MARCUS 875 THIRD AVE 18TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10022				
EXAMINER				
BOGART, MICHAEL G				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3761				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
06/23/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/520,209

Applicant(s)

PEIN, ANDREAS

Examiner

MICHAEL G. BOGART

Art Unit

3761

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 December 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 6-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 6-8 and 10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 9 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 January 2005 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SI-08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 04 January 2005
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. New corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in this application because the drawings dated 04 January 2004 have uneven and/or degraded lines making it difficult to identify some details. Applicant is advised to employ the services of a competent patent draftsman outside the Office, as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office no longer prepares new drawings. The corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The requirement for corrected drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 10 is objected to because of the following informalities:

In line 1, "supply" should be replaced with --supplying--. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Takasu (US 5,236,414 A).

Regarding claim 6, Takasu teaches surgical device for injecting a fluid and/or for removing tissue cells from a biological structure, comprising

(a) a supply device (37) including a fluid jet unit for injecting a separation fluid or a process fluid and/or including a suction device for suctioning off separated or dissolved tissue cells and/or the separation fluid or the process fluid, and

(b) a surgical hand piece (10, 20) with an inner injection cannula (10) and an outer suction tube (30), both of which form an annular suction channel in the region of the surgical hand piece (10, 20), wherein the outer suction tube (30) is capable of being placed on the injection cannula (10) and to be secured to the surgical hand piece (10, 20), and wherein the injection cannula (10) includes a front nozzle opening (12, 13) and the suction tube (30) includes a plurality of suction bores (34, 35) distributed along its periphery, and

wherein the surgical hand piece (10, 20) is provided with a handle (20) and the suction tube (30) is configured with a handle (32) to form a complementary part, wherein the outside dimensions of the handle (20) of the surgical hand piece (10, 20) are adapted to those dimensions of the handle (32) of the suction tube (30), and wherein the handle (20) of the surgical hand piece (10, 20) is configured to be connectable with the handle (32) of the suction tube (32) or optionally with another complimentary part that also includes an adapted handle (see figures 1 & 2, *infra*).

Art Unit: 3761

Regarding the terms "injection canulla" and "suction tube", the inner and outer tubes (10, 30) of Takasu are each capable of injecting or suctioning fluids when connected to a source of positive or negative pressure.

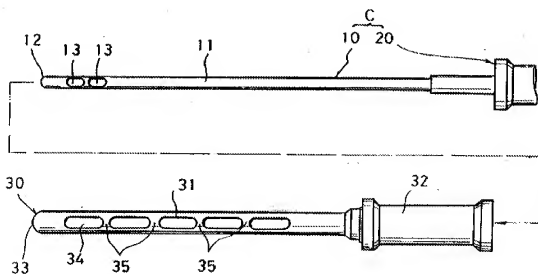
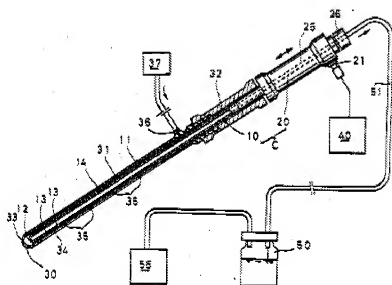


Fig. 2

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

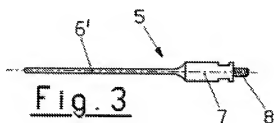
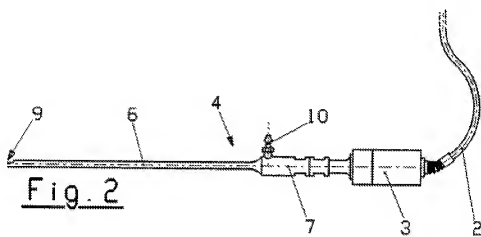
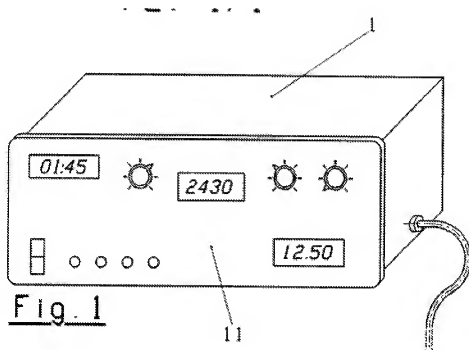
The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
4. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takasu in view of Boutboul (FR 2 700 958 A1).

Takasu does not expressly disclose additional complementary handles.

Boutboul teaches a liposuction system that has replaceable/interchangeable handles (7) that can be replaced as they become contaminated or to accommodate different sizes of canulas (6, 6')(see figures 2 & 3, *infra*).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add additional interchangeable handles to the system of Takasu as taught by Boutboul in order to provide a readily available sterile replacement should a handle in use be damaged or contaminated.

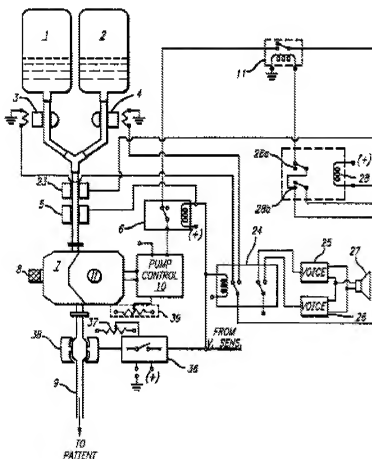


Regarding claim 8, Takasu teaches that the inner canulla (10) clears the outer tube (30).
Boutboul teaches interchangeable canulla having different lengths (see figures 2 and 3, supra).

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takasu in view of Comesu (US 5,836,909 A) and Butsch *et al.* (US 7,063,713 B1; hereinafter "Butsch").

Takasu does not teach a switchable control valve.

Comesu teaches a system comprising a supply pump (7) and multiple irrigation fluid sources (1, 2) selected by a switchable valve system (3, 4, 5, 6, 24)(col. 5, lines 57-67). This provides for either increased capacity over a single source of irrigation source and/or allows multiple types or irrigation sources (see fig. 2-1, *infra*).



Butsch teaches a liquid jet apparatus comprising multiple reservoirs (1) where the liquid source is controlled by a switched directional valve (11). This is a simpler design than Comescu's multiple valve setup.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add the multiple reservoirs of Comesu and the switchable directional valve of Butsch to the device of Takasu in order to provide increased capacity over a single source of irrigation source and/or allows multiple types or irrigation sources and to further provide simple switching between the two sources.

Where a claimed improvement on a device or apparatus is no more than "the simple substitution of one known element for another or the mere application of a known technique to a piece of prior art ready for improvement," the claim is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). *Ex Parte Smith*, 83 USPQ.2d 1509, 1518-19 (BPAI, 2007)(citing *KSR v. Teleflex*, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1740, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007)). Accordingly, Applicant claims a combination that only unites old elements with no change in the respective functions of those old elements, and the combination of those elements yields predictable results; absent persuasive evidence that the modifications necessary to effect the combination of elements is uniquely challenging or difficult for one of ordinary skill in the art, the claim is unpatentable as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). *Ex Parte Smith*, 83 USPQ.2d at 1518-19 (BPAI, 2007)(citing *KSR*, 127 S.Ct. at 1740, 82 USPQ2d at 1396). Accordingly, since the applicant[s] have submitted no persuasive evidence that the combination of the above elements is uniquely challenging or difficult for one of ordinary skill in the art, the claim is unpatentable as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) because it is no more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions

resulting in the simple substitution of one known element for another or the mere application of a known technique to a piece of prior art ready for improvement.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claim 9 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

The most relevant art of record, Takasu, does not teach or fairly suggest making the inner canulla (10) longer than the outer tube (30) and providing a from axial bore in the outer tube (30) that clears the inner canulla (10). Takasu has a tube (30) with a rounded leading end (30) that is designed to avoid tissue trauma. Opening a bore at that position would negatively affect this functionality.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Bogart whose telephone number is (571) 272-4933.

In the event the examiner is not available, the Examiner's supervisor, Tatyana Zalukaeva may be reached at phone number (571) 272-1115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300 for formal communications. For informal communications, the direct fax to the Examiner is (571) 273-4933.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-3700.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Michael G. Bogart/
Examiner, Art Unit 3761

/Tatyana Zalukaeva/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3761